TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—A Gold Mina TH STREET THEATRE—8—Drifting Apart

Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices. PRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBE aubscribers. it by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Braft or New Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1889.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is expected that 2,000 pe will attend the dinner to Mr. Parnell, and that Earl Spencer will preside. ____ Among Pigott's effects were found letters from several English en. ___ Thousands of laborers have left the Isthmus of Panama for South America and West Indian Islands. - The yacht Coronet has reached Malta on her journey around the world. — Assistant District-Attorney Hartman, of this city, is in Montreal; it is thought he to confer with the New-York " boodlers' that city.

Senate adopted the conference report on the De-ligiency and Sundry Civil bill after some sharp criticism of the tectics of the House; a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers; Mr. Ingalls, as presiding officer, raplied. —— The House ed a resolution complaining of discourtesy on the part of the Senate; Speaker Carlish, in rese to a vote of thanks, delivered a brief ad-

dress on leaving the Chair.

Domestic.—General Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. —— The record of the armst of Senator Riddleberger was expunsed by the Senate. ____ The new Assembly ceiling inrestigating committee held a preliminary hearing at Albany. Clarence A. Seward and John M. Bowers are the committee's counsel. ____ An-Charleston Cotton Exchange approved a re-that there was no ring in that city for burn-

ng cotton on shipboard.

Oity and Suburban.—Mayor Grant accepted the resignation of the municipal Civil Service Commissioners. — Preparations were made to bring back New-York people who had gone to the Inauguration. — The last Patriarchs' Bell was bell at Delmenico's. — The West Washington Market investigation was resumed. The New Rochelle Yacht Club elected officers. Sorosiz held its annual election. - Stocks dull and sk in the forenoon, and in the afternoon hours strong and active, closing with generally small

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Threatening weather and rain; stationary or slightly lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 39 3-8.

The work of carrying the crowds to Washington was scarcely completed before the work of getting them away again had to be begun. To transport the thousands who flocked to the capital taxed the facilities of the railroad companies, but they were equal to the occasion. If the task is completed without mishap it will reflect great credit upon the capacity and good management of the railway officials. Not a few of the 50,000 who went from this city got wet yesterday, but without doubt they thought little of a wetting in such a good cause.

Vice-President Morton scized and wielded the gavel yesterday with the definess and vigor of a veteran. His composure and dignity in opening the extra session were admirable. In his felicitous little speech he said that he assumed his new duties without previous experience as a presiding officer, and therefore he besought the indulgence of the Senators. The apology was really not needed. Mr. Morton has made an excellent beginning, and bids fair to be a model President of the

casual remark of Mr. Gladstone's quoted Mr. Yates, in his chatty cable dispatch ws that the Liberal leader is in an extremely offul and confident state of mind. He is cribed as saying that Lord Salisbury and "The Times" must fall together. It is easy much stress upon a sentence utter "aside" on the spur of the moment, but bably this remark may be accepted as a rect index of Mr. Gladstone's real state of Yet his belief cannot be shared by of his sympathizers. "The Times's" many of his sympathizers. "The Times's" collapse is already so complete as almost to carcite pity, but the Tory Government evidently mean to hold on as long as possible. It is plain that an appeal to the country in the present state of popular feeling would mean the ste of popular feeling would stion of the Liberals to power.

President Harrison has given a warning to seekers betimes. "Persistent importun-will not," he says, "be the best support a application for office," and he adds that

of the reform system. . . The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments." Civil Service executive appointments." Civil Service of the genuine and honest type possible m men who believe in it may now be

The Cuiling Investigating Com so step yesterday in excluding counsel for incress who may be examined. An inquiry

inquest, suggested by one member of the committee, is much more nearly perfect. The committee's pur pose is, or ought to be, to get out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If the witnesses will do what they can to this end, they need have no fear, nor need they feel under any necessity of engaging lawyers to protect them. The fact that they have done so in itself arouses the suspicion that they felt themselves in need of legal help. Still, the committee are doubtless fair-minded enough not to let this circumstance prejudice

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

President Harrison's Inaugural is worthy of the great Nation whose first century of progress he reviews. Eloquent and in every way admirable in tone, breathing a spirit of genuine patriotism, appealing to the higher mo-tives and better feelings of political opponents, it is in the only praiseworthy sense non-pertisan, and yet seeks no shallow approval by any concealment or marifice of conviction. In that respect it will remind the Nation of the earnest appeal which made President Lincoln's first Inaugural Address a powerful and memorable paper. It speaks unbesitatingly and without compromise for these whose convictions have prevailed in the late election, but speaks for them only as they sincerely seek the welfare of the Bapublic. Felicitously the President begins by referring to Washington's inauguration a century ago, and to the growth of the Nation in territory, in material conditions, in education and comfort of the people. From this he passes, with a brief recital of events which is a powerful argument in itself, to the duty of maintaining that American industrial policy which engaged the first thoughts of the patriots who founded the Republic.

"It is not a departure, but a return, that v have witnessed," says the President. No other answer could be so effective to the plea that protection of home industry is unconstitutional, or without the example of the Fathers. Their purpose is ours, though changed circumstances call for different laws. With strong reasoning and a warmth of feeling which rises to eloquence, the President celebrates the centen-pial triumph of the National cause, no longer sectional, for "mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. . . We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States." Earnestly Southern men are urged not to cherish or tolerate "the incapacitie which slavery put upon their communities," and reminded that those who one followed Henry Clay have now only to assert their convictions manfully to enlist a victorious following in some of the Southern States.

Most happily, too, the President com the necessities of the New South, and the demands of its new investors and workers for protection, with the vital issue of free suffrage.

Is it not quite possible that the farmers and th promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defence as well as for his own?

There is a stern warning, as well a a kindly courtesy, in the declaration, "I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country." In all parts of the country alike the President holds it his duty to see that the laws are enforced. But he pleads with Southern men to remember that a community which denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity."

The language of the address on foreign

affairs will be closely studied beyond our own boundaries. While in spirit, as well as in word, it looks toward peace with all nations, it states with great distinctness the President's purpose not to suffer the rights or interests of the Nation to be disregarded. The reference to Samoan affairs may well be observed: A concession having been obtained, "our consent will be necessary to any modification or imfrankness the President declares his purpose to seek a genuine reform of Civil Service, and to expect a hearty enforcement of the law from all subordinates.

No one will be surprised, who read President Harrison's speeches when a candidate, that he strongly urges the propriety of not postponing expenditures which will presently be necessary for the National welfare or development. The existence of a surplus revenue shows that this is of all others the time to consider what may be most wisely done to anticipate future needs, and in connection with that fact the navy, the foreign mail service, the pensions, and the state of popular education are briefly considered. Finally, the President fitly closes with a strong appeal for thorough reform in election methods, not forgetting that the Constitution gives to the general Government very large power on this subject, which, in any emergency, it should ready to exercise. For, he rightly says, all districts have an equal interest in the purity of elections in every district; "the man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance."

The Inaugural Address will be criticised angrily by those whose heresies or misdeeds it rebukes. The President will not have to complain, as Dr. Johnson once did, that his speech had not been sufficiently attacked, adding, "I never think I have hit hard unless it rebounds." But the strong and patriotic appeal of the President will go to the hearts and the convictions of the American people, and will produce results hereafter.

BAYARD'S CLOSING ANXIETIES. It was certainly a remarkable coincidence that a startling story of a conflict in Samoan waters between American and German menof-war should have been published on the last day of Secretary Bayard's term. Whether the eperts are idle tales of the Kiel dockyards or the earliest tidings of a serious encounter between the vessels of the two countries, the fact mains that the relations of the Governments have been imperilled by the inaction of Secretary Bayard after the Washington conference. and the lack of definite instructions to naval and diplomatic agents. The alleged naval hattle might easily have occurred under existing conditions of uncertainty and excitement in Samos. American naval officers at that station have been piqued and exasperated by the conduct of the German officers, and have chafed under the restraints imposed by a diplo-matic policy that was unintelligible and lacking in vigor and dignity. There has been imment danger of a collision between the naval orces ever since martial law was prociaimed in Apia. An Administration that has ostenta tiously claimed the merit of being conservative and safe has enormously increased the empayrassments of the fisheries negotiations with ngland, and multiplied in the South Seas the isks of relations with a great Power with hich the United States ought to be on the iendliest possible terms. The country will an with a feeling of inexpressible relief from plomacy of the Bayard type to a diplomacy

of this sort cannot rightfully be compared to closing hours at the State Department by so a frial in court; the analogy to a Grand Jury's tional rumors of a naval battle in Sam waters, but he was also startled by the reappearance of Steubel on the scene. This is the Consul-General who directly instignted the re-bellion of Tamasese, drove Malietoe from Apia, and raised the German fiag early in 1886. After Greenebanm was recalled by the United States Government for proclaiming an American protectorate, Steubel also left Samoa. At the Washington conference Secretary Bayard referred to this disappearance as an official re-buke to the Consul-General, but the German Minister centradicted him and explained that Steubel had been transferred to Copenhagen for promotion. Secretary Bayard must have learned with dismay in his closing hours as the Department that Steubel, so far from being discredited by the zeal displayed by him on behalf of Tamasese, had been sent back to Samoa, and that his restoration to power was heralded in Berlin as a consession to the American Government.

INAUGURATION DAY. It is a well-settled principle in meter that the worst weather in the vicinity of Wash ington is saved up for four years to be used on Inauguration Day. An incoming Preside may be very much at sea about his prespects of re-election. He may not be at all certain of the names he is to send in to the Senate next day for his Cabinet. But he can asually be sure of one thing-that the weather will do its worst to make the day memorable in more ways than one. Sometimes there comes a cold wind that outs through the marrow like a knife; a metimes there is rain without the cold, and emetimes rain with cold. But when one appears alone, is usually makes up in intensity for the absence of the other. This perverse habit of the weather was really an element in the plans of those who urged the adoption of a constitutional amendment, changing the date of inauguration to the 30th of April the anniversary of the day on which Washington actually first took the oath. By that time some of the danger of these elemental spasms would be past. The first Southern softness would be in the air, the earth would be rich with green, and the trees ready to break forth with the full glory of fresh foliage. If In-auguration Day had been fixed upon the 30th of April, no doubt much discomfort would have been prevented, and the life of one President might have been saved.

This time it was the rain's turn, and it mus have added greatly to the petty annoyances and trials of the hundred thousand or more visitors who had poured into Washington But, as the story of the day, graphically told in our special dispatches, plainly shows, not even the downpour could dampen the enthusiasm of this vast concourse of citizens It played havoc with the decorations, arranged at a large expenditure not only of money, but of forethought and preparation. It must have detracted greatly from the beauty and pleasure of the scene for all concerned. But there is a pleasure and stimulus in such an occasion that overleaps all obstacles. It was not difficult, probably, for the thousands of veterans, who had learned what bad weather was while en-gaged in the grim business of war, to forget the vexations of yesterday, such as they were, in their satisfaction at seeing a gallant comradsworn in as President. This and other discomforts of such a time, such as the lack of accommodations, are met by an American crowd with persistent good nature. That pe culiar mingling of patience and humor, which may safely be claimed as a National characteristic, keeps an American crowd jovial, even under umbrellas.

There is one especially pleasing feature in all our inaugural ceremonies—that men of all parties so cordially units in doing honor both to the office and the man. Democrats vied with Republicans yesterday in welcoming the new President, just as four years ago Republicans joined hands with Democrats in greeting Mr. Cleveland as the representative of the whole people. To the successful party the occasion is, of course, one of exultation, and no ceremony are led there by political sympathy. But even in them the occasion inspires a loftier feeling than that of mere party pride. The riumph of the partisan is tempered by a broader patriotic sentiment, while the followers of he unsuccessful candidate forget their defeat in loyally accepting the result, conscious that this cheerful acquiescence of the minority is, upon each recurrence of it, a fresh glory added o our institutions, in which all can rejoice. Under the spell of sentiments like these, much partisan bitterness may die away, without weakening the fidelity of men to their principles. Marked good feeling has characterized the present transfer of power. It is a happy tendency.

REVOLUTIONARY DO-NOTHINGS.

The longest and most laborious of Do-Nothing Congresses has adjourned. It is not an errer to speak of it as a Do-Nothing Congress, though it has admitted four new States, and passed some other acts of importance. For it has been in actual session about thirteen months, and the bills which have been passed have not in fact occupied one whole month of its time. If these are the measures which it ought to have passed, or upon which it was possible for the two houses to agree, the whole of that work could have been done in a single month, and the rest of the time may be justly said to have been spent in doing nothing. Trying to do impossible things is in fact doing nothing.

Unfortunately for the reputation of this longest of Congresses, it is not true that it did all the desirable things upon which it was possible for the two houses to agree. The Dospirit effectually dictated to prevent a majority in both houses from accomplishing its will. The record conclusively proves that bills of great importance, which more than a clear majority in both houses wished to pass, were defeated by a minority in one house, through its control of the organization and committees, and the unscrupulous and indecent use of that It may be broadly stated that no other American Congress has ever been so completely defeated by a minority of its members, in so many matters of importance. To mention only single instance, the Internal Revenue Bill. wo-thirds vote in the House, as it was in the Senate, but a small minority in the House dictated to the whole country on that matter also, and on the French Spoliation claims. There have been so many of these instances, in which the minority in one house actually dictated to both houses, that this Congress stands unique and unprecedented in that particular.

What the usurping minority has actually done, it will be found upon examination, is to decree that the currency shall be largely contracted under existing laws, if the supply of bonds offered for sale shall be inadequate prior

occeed in changing the revenue laws. Both in defeating just and large claims against Government, which will have to be paid sooner or later and might advantageously be paid now when the Treasury is overflowing, and in defeating all measures to reduce the revenue, the filibustering minority has so shaped things that an excess of receipts over expenditures is inevi-table. If bonds continue to be offered at prices which the Government chooses to pay, the surplus can be employed as it has been of late. But a failure to obtain bends at reasonable rates would result in an accumulation of ourrency in the Treasury. This would not of necessity be a misfortune by any means, but it is important at the threshold of a new Administration to realize exactly what the Do-Nothing Congress has done, under the dictation of a revolutionary minority.

LEGISLATION FOR THE INSANE. The Assembly Committee on State Charitable Institutions have made a favorable report on General Batcheller's bill providing for the transfer of the insane from county to State asylums. In so doing the committee simply responded to public sentiment. The proposes legislation grew out of a state of things which may justly be said to be an indictment of the wisdom and philanthropy of this great Commonwealth. The last annual report of the State Board of Charities demonstrated that there was a crying need of a change in the care of the insane, and the investigations of the State Charitable Aid Society extending through many years have established the same facts These two great charitable organizations agree that if the insane are to have the treatment t which they are entitled they must be a State and not a county charge. This conclusion is indersed by the State Medical Society, which has petitioned the Legislature to pass the Batcheller bill, and by all the other leading medical associations in the State.

It is right to expect that a measure so beneficent and so strongly urged on purely unselfish and public-spirited grounds will not fail. It ought to pass by a unanimous vote.

ANOTHER FOX-HUNT.

The out-door fox-hunt which Chicago held on Washington's Birthday is not all she has to answer for. It appears that an indoor fox-hunt was also indulged in, and, though but little more of an imitation than the outdoor one, it, of course, had its distinguishing features. We read that a ball was given by the Bachelors and Benedicts' Club, the german beginning at about 1 o'clock. The last gure of this was presented in the guise of a foxhunt. A boy dressed as a fox ren around the room, closely followed by twenty young wemen representing hounds. "The men followed them," we read with open-eyed astonishment, " riding little toy horses, and having a gate and two hur-

If the gods did not weep when they hocked down upon this spectacle, then is it a fact that the gods weep far from easily. The horses were, we sup-pose, those little tin affairs, with squash-seed tails and red noses, mounted on sticks. They were ridden, as we understand it, in the manner affected by a boy at about that interesting period in his life when he derives great enjoyment from drawing a piece of lath along on a picket fence, and looks upon the tail of the family cat in the light of a convenient handle by which to convey this patient feline from place to place. Or, perhaps, we do an injustice to the boy; on second thought we believe that a boy has usually outgrown the stick horse before reaching the age at which he frets but does not play upon the picket fence. However, this style of mounting the flery tin hors consists in simply bestriding it and allowing the lower end to trail on the ground; and it was in this way, with the exception that she used a side saddle, that the late Mother Goose made her his torical trip to the upper regions on her broomstick and accomplished her laudable purpose of whisking the cobwebs, which had become notorious, out of the cerulean dome.

As for the moving panorams presented by the small boy appareled as a fox, the twenty young ladies representing hounds, and the unknown number of young and middle-aged Chicago gentlemen bestride their tin horses, each render can picture had a gate and two hurdles to leap, and that this style of horse not only allows all of the work to fall upon the rider, but actually impedes his progress, specially in leaping obstructions, at which time we should suppose, such a rider, attired in a full dress suit, would look about as graceful as would a giraffe dancing the Highland fling to the music of a Chinese band. The intellectual side, however, of riding a tin horse we will not touch upon it may require a much greater effort of the mind to ride a tin horse than one would suppose; for aight any one knows who has never ridden a tin horse since reaching maturity, the mental strain may be severe.

After all! these fex-bunters deserve greater credit than the outdoor Chicago hunters mentioned some time ago in these columns. They followed the hounds and did not " trot off on the boulevard." They had a live fox, at least, and not a dead one. They bravely leaped their gates and hurdles, and did not simply "ride furiously" when they were almost at the end. But it is with pain that we learn that it was given as a " special honor to the nemory of Washington." How would it have addened the father of his country could be have known that men of the nation whose foundation he did so much to make firm would, in a few short years, honor his memory by galloping about on tin

In the list of patents issued last week is one for " float." It might be worth while for the National Democratic Committee to examine this patent with a view to purchasing it for the use of their

Inspiring, imposing, sublime and full of happy ssurances to the people is the spectacle of the ransfer of the Executive authority from one American citizen to another. Nothing could better illustrate the stability of our Republic. Nothing could be more eloquent in praise of popular government. When the representative of one great American party in peaceful dignity escorts his victorious adversary, the representative of the other great American party, before the assembled Nation, and there, in solemn ceremonial, peacefully surrenders a measure of authority to but one monarch in Christendom, and he an autocrat, and when that potent office thus peacefully surrendered is peacefully assumed, whereupon the Nation turns around and goes quietly on with its daily business as though nothing of coasequence had happened-when this simple drama which would have cut off a large part of the is enacted the highest and greatest test of all is innecessary taxation, though it was favored by applied to free government. No such spectacle two-thirds of the House, and would have been can be found elsewhere on the face of the globe passed immediately by the Senate, was de s is found here. No such spectacle is possible feated by arbitrary use of the Speaker's power. to a people less patriotic, less serious, less mindful The President's veto of the Direct Tax bill of personal rights, less devoted to justice, less would undoubtedly have been set aside by a jealous of their liberties, less faithful in the per-two-thirds vote in the House, as it was in the formance of their duties as citizens.

" "The World" would seem to be laboring under the impression that the Presidential campaign of 1888 is still on. Yesterday it took the stump against Harrison and Morton with great vehi

What! Can it be possible that even Los Angeles's splendid boom is not what it once was? We hazard the faquiry because here is the "Los Angeles Life" remarking that "several landlerds have bitten off very large chunks from their own probusces during the past few months; it is as plain as the noses were on their faces that rents are rushing down in this town." Considering how

greatly a ruined nose, a nose that has seen to days, detracts from the personal appearance even the handsomest man, these landlords entitled to hearty sympathy.

"The Tribune Almanse" and "The Tribun Index" are popular works of current reference which should be found in every politician's design

Lieutenant Baert, who carried Stanley's letter to Tippeo Tib from the Falls station to the mouth of the Congo, has amused himself upon his return to Brussels by forecasting a military compaign conducted by the white allies at Wadelai against Khartoum. Conjectures of this kind are not worthy of serious consideration, the wresting of the Sondan from the Mahdi not being an enterprise on which either Emin or Stanley would be at all likely to engage. What is of more impor-tance is Lieutenant Baert's positive statement that Tippeo Tib sent on to Stanley a strong caravan with reinforcements of several hundred men, com-manded by Selim Ben Mahomed, a Zanzibar trader. If this column joined Stanley, it must have proved a welcome addition to his hastily organized band of followers, and may have enabled him to reach the equatorial provinces with a strong force.

plains that " ram jam" means " chock full" or " as full as you can ram." That is the reason why it is proper to say that Washington, D. C., was the ram jamest city on the continent yesterday.

The Protectionists made important ga recent elections in New-South Wales, and are in a minority of one in the new Parliament. This is the colony to which the Cobden Club has been socustomed to point with pride as always loyal to the economic policy of the mother State. It has adhered to free trade, while Victoria; a sister colony, has had recourse to protection; and English reviewers have derived great comfort from com parative exhibits of the growth and prosperity these two dominions. Well satisfied as the thecrists have appeared to be with the results of free trade in New-South Wales, the colonists themselves seem to be discontented. The Protection ists have gained ground in the elections, wresting a good many seats from the Free-Traders.

'At the same time, and notwithstanding all that it has been necessary heretofore to remark concern-ing matters and things, we wish the Hon. Grover Cleveland long life, health and prosperity. May his already somewhat ample shadow never grow

PERSONAL.

Sir Edwin Arnold has just had a large tun moved from his head, and he will soon discard the skull cap he has long been wearing. He recently underwent an operation for hepatic abscess.

To look at Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Com merce Commission, who seems to be bound in calf, and as unsentimental as his own work on the laws of corporations, no one would suppose that he would ever clope with a girl; but that was the way he got his wite. The affair didn't happen very recently, says "The Washington Post," and has created no sensation in Washington society this winter, for very sensation in Washington society this winter, for very few people know the fasts or even suspect that Judge Cooley is such a giddy fellow. The lady in the case was a farmer's daughter, and it happened more than thirty years ago. She how presides over his house as Ann Arbor, and has spent a good part of the winter as the Arkington Hotel. There are six children to rise the and call her blessed, and that marriage could gossibly be a failure never entered her head.

The Hon. Nathaniel Shipman has declined the Con seticut Chief Justiceship offered to him by Governor

necticut Chief Justiceship offered to him by Governor Bulkeley. He is now United States District Judge, a life position, with half-pay pension on retirement.

Miss Jeannette Halford, daughter of President Harrison's private secretary, is pictured in "The Florida Times-Union" as eighteen years old, and a fair type of the robust Western girl. Her cheeks are rosy with the flush of health; her eyer are deep blue, her hair brown, and she is quite pretty, but her wonderful voice is one of her principal attractions. Her mother takes great pride in her daughter's singing, as she inherits the talent from her, she having once been the possessor of one of the sweetest voices in Indianapolis.

Mr. R. Bellingham, who has just retired from en-

gine-driving on the Great Northern Rollway (England), after forty years' service, has had a wenderful career. In 1848 he was a driver on the railway between Paris In 1848 he was a driver on the railway between Parts and Rouen. When the revolution broke out which caused Louis Philippe to flee, he remained at his post and drove the last train which went from Rouen to Paris prior to the mob burning the bridge across the Scine, and by that means cutting of gallway communication with the northern provinces of France. After that he returned to England and drove the first train to Horncaste, and from that time up to a few weeks since he has remained at work on the line between Horncastle and Kirkstead. His trains have nover uset with anything approaching a serious accident.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The new pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city has justified his reputation as a pitcher by pitching his first sermon in exactly the right

Lame Explanations.—A stranger, supposed to be a man who is wanted for murder in Tucson, was discovered hiding under the bridge the other day and taken to jail to be held until identified. That night he dug his way out, and next day the sheriff was around trying to get a \$100 bill changed. He says he found the bill on the street, but that story looks fishy. There isn't a man in this town that wouldn't yell a lung out if he had lost that much money. The prisoner used a crowbar to dig out with, and the sheriff says he must have had it concealed in his pistol pocket. The official owes us \$15, and if we can get our hands on the money this week, we shall, in our next lasue, advise the public to run hum out of town as a dishonest scoundrel.—(Arisona Kicker.

At twelve o'clock of yesterday It Cleveland's soul did vex To feel he wasn't President But merely was an "Ex."

A Foreign Article.—Fond Mother—Doctor, what sems to be the cause of Willie's trouble? Doctor—Some foreign substance in the stomach, I should say.

Fond Mother—Oh, yes, those dreadful Irish pota-Fond Mother—Oh, yes, those dreadful Irish pota-toes! I will tell our grocer to morrow that he positively must bring us some American potatoes.—(Burlington

What is the matter with the American funny men! Sir Julian Pauncefote's name has been before them for several weeks, and not one of them has yet made

a pun on it. OF COURSE.

"You think he's every inch a man?
I'm not so sure of that;
I've seen him treat his little wife
As I'd not treat my cat."

"I have the boldness, miss, to doubt Such tales of Mr. Pratt: How does he treat his little wife As you'd not treat your cat?" As you'd not tros.

SHE.

"I'll soon dispel your little doubt
About this Mr. Pract;
I saw him kiss his little wife,
And—I'd not kiss my cal."

And—I'd not kiss my cal."

(St. Albans Messenger.)

It is said that "business girls" of Bosion dress multiessly, speak in soft and gentle tones, and, very pretty, never firt during

An old lady, visiting one of her friends, found a child of the latter, a mite of five of six years, sobbing hitterly, and apparently in great effects.

"You shouldn't ory like that," said the visitor; that's what makes little girls ugly!"

Dolly looks up through her tears, and gazes at the visitor;

What a lot you must have cried whan you were a te girl."—(Pick-Me-Up. A Chicago revivalist says that when a Chicago man gots knocked out by wheat, he is very apt to get knocked out by rye in short order.

Resignation.—Mother (in tone of gentle reproof)—
It shocks me to learn that you have been swearing in
school, Johnnie.
Johnnie (Indignantiy)—It wa'nt in school, ma, it
was in the playground.
M.—That is just as bad.
J.—Well, it didn't hurt nobody, and you always
say if I never hurt nobody I can't do a great deel of
harm.
M.—But when you swear you hurt yourself, my

J. (resignedly)—Well, I guess I kin stand it.—(Boston Courier.

C. C. Cleveland's ent.
B. B. Bayard's balked.
F. F. Fairchild's fled.
E. E. Endicott's evacuated.

Whitney's withdrawa.

W. W. V. V.

G. G. Garland's gone. D. D. Dickinson's disc Ambiguous.-" Doctor, how do you find your pal

THE DRAMA MUEIC.

PATAGER'S THEATRE-"THE CAY

Guardamen" and "The Dulle's Metto"—the quality of pleturesque and remantic extravagance. It is a busy, various, summated play, when once considered apart from its talk. It stimulates fancy; it asserts a showy weal of heroic conduct; and it is calculated to give pleasure to those observers who can look at a remandic piece without wishing to test the inherent probability of every assumption of fact upon which its structure depends. Its numerous incidents would make it brisk and vital if it were shorn of needless dialogue and much realisate embellishment. At one point in and much realistic embellishment. At one point in the development of its story the Cavaller, accompanied by a lady whom he has rescued from the Regent by a lady whom he has rescued from the Regent, actually takes refuge in his own dangeon in the Bastills—to shield her from her royal persecutor. Such incidents were effective in such novels as "The Black Dwarf" of Sir Walter Scott, and "The Castle of Ehrenestein," of G. P. R. James; and they still possess a power to please.

The misfortune in this case is that they were exploited in a singlish way and with dialogue which wavered between insplitty and downright folly. Most of the text, however, was so badly spoten that nobody could catch its mearing. A gentleman possessed of surprisingly fat blue calves and a foreign accent did his best to make the villain absurd, and succeeded perfectly in this endeavor. The heroine, arrayed in lavender, babbled like infancy, and Mr. Lee, in various disiguises, exhibited his experimes in a rudimentary line

der, babbled like infancy, and Mr. Lee, in various disguises, exhibited his experiness in a rudimentary line
of professional work. The character is not one that
exacts concentration of mind or awakens sincere feeling in its representative. An actor's best success with
it would be accomplished in making it volatile and
showy and picturesque. Mr. Lee's disguises
were transparent, and therefore his transitions were not startling. The chief situations in the play are strikingly like those in "The
Duke's Motto," and they require such an actor as Duke's Motto," and they require such an actor as Edwin Adams, or J. W. Wallack, jr., or Lester Wal

There were a few vacant seats in the Metropolital Opera House last night when "Das Rheingold" was for all had been sold, and had an explanation prob-ably in the untoward weather. Nevertheless there were many strange faces in the sudience to testify to the interest felt in the occurrence in communities outside of New-York, and the representation was listened to with every mark of rant attention.

"Drifting Apart." a domestic play composed of fime-worn but effective theatrical incidents, was pre-sented at the Fourteenth Street Theatro last night in the presence of a large and apparently well-pleased audience, among which were many members of the FOURTEENTH STREET T Mystic Shrine. Some of the action of the supposed to occur in a dream, and the author, James
A. Herne, who plays the principal part, probably
found his model in the drama "Victorine."

The first two acts of "Drifting Apart" are tedle

ously slow, being unnecessarily delayed by ind and irrelevant comedy scenes, but from the and irrelevant comedy scenes, our foundation act the story becomes much more interesting erine C. Herne, who stars with her husban attractive personality and decided talent. It is a thoroughly good actor, but too old in a to realize his hero. Miss ida Muelle sang a pretrily, and Mrs. Frank E. Rea made a ple homelike figure as an aged mother. ing. Kath-and, has an Mr. Herne

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

ington. Since she left New-York, December 22, 1888; Miss Anderson has acted in Boston, Philadelphia Chicago, St. Louis Ville and Chicinnatt. Sa with appear in Bantimore on March 11. Mr. Goodwin appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatr

ast night in a new piece, called "A Gold Mine," and Mr. Edward Harrigan, at his Park Theatre, last night, revived his well-known Irish play

Miss Maud Granger, after a long absonce from the

local stage, reappeared last night at Niblo's in a society-melodrama, "Two Lives," written by J. K. Tillotson, author of "Lynwood" and "The Planter's Wife." Charles C. Manbury, Charles B. Welles and Dan Collyer were in the cast,

SALES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ARTISTS.

A sale of American paintings, organized by the Arti-A sale of American paintings, organized by the Artists' Muhial Ald Society and the Artists' Fund Society, will begin at the Fifth Avenue Galleries this evening and continue on Wednesday and Thursday s. The purpose of these societies deserved tial support, and it is to be hoped that the result of the sales may prove encouraging. To-night seventy drawings and paintings by the late F. O. C. Durley, and twenty-five paintings contributed by mem-bers of the Artists' Fund Society will be sold for the snefit of Mr. Darley's estate.

This sale should interest collectors of American

for it will hardly be disputed that Mr. Darley stood among the first of the old school of American illus-trators. Like many painters of his time, his carly education was obtained at home under many disad-vantages, but his sympathy with American themes and his apmess in characterization have given his work a lasting interest. Darley might be called a member of the old Knickerbocker set of literati, and member of the old Knickerbocker set of literati, and he was certainly fortunate in his authors. There is little in this collection which recalls his first work the illustration of the "Library of American Rumon, but his illustrations of Irving and Cooper are suggested in a few minor examples. It is safe to say that Darley's reputation was established by his out hat Darley's reputation was established by his out mad "Rip Van Whitis," It would be interesting to see a collection of these designs and others made no Judd's "Margaret," for Cooper and for Dickmas, but the examples shown are perhaps sufficient to indicate the artist's genuine taidht and industry and also his limitations. A few subjects like "On the Road is Paostum" are reminders of the artist's visit to Earop after the close of the war, but nearly all those studies for the component characteristic phases of American library and the control of the parties of Fourth of July celebrations (amp-meeting scenes, farm studies and many drawings of Indians and of the experiences of scitters in these facility years of our west, together with a few pictures of sizuery and ut war unges, and two and three Revolutionary scenes. The workmanship mas